

INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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PRICING OF THE 1945 PACK OF PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES WILL BE BASED ON COMMERCIAL GRADES

OPA Policy Stated in Letter to the Chairman of Canning Industry Advisory Committee

The Office of Price Administration will not make any change in the regulation regarding the use of commercial grades in pricing the 1945 pack of processed fruits and vegetables, according to a letter from James F. Brownlee, Deputy Administrator for Price, replying to an inquiry made by Howard T. Cumming, Chairman of the Canning Industry Advisory Committee.

In his letter of inquiry Mr. Cumming stated:

"Supplementing our conference of yesterday, I am writing to formally express the concern of the processed fruit and vegetable industry over the recent renewed public discussion of the possibility that the Office of Price Administration may again attempt to base price ceilings on Government grades rather than on commercial grades as in the present price regulations. There is no need for me to review the facts on this question since I know that you and Mr. Bowles are familiar with them.

"Under present circumstances while 1945 production plans are being put into effect, the industry is keenly interested in learning that the OPA will not employ AMA grades in pricing the 1945 pack. It will be very helpful and contribute much to the working out of the mutual problems of OPA and the industry if you can give processors a definite assurance that the use of commercial grades as in the present regulation will be continued in 1945.

"I would very much appreciate a prompt reply so that the industry may be informed on this question."

In his reply Mr. Brownlee said:

"In reply to your letter of June 13, regarding the pricing of the 1945 pack of processed fruits and vegetables, the ceiling prices will be based on commercial grades this year just as they were last year.

"Regardless of any change that might be made in the provision last year incorporated in the appropriations bill of this Agency, we would not make any change in the regulation for 1945 regarding the use of commercial grades, since we would feel that for production reasons all prices should be issued as promptly as possible and nothing should be incorporated in the order that would

cause uncertainty among the canners with consequent possible repercussions on the pack.

"If this does not answer all points brought up in your letter, please do not hesitate to let me know."

WFA Extends Period of Sales under 1944 Subsidy Program

The War Food Administration has set November 30, 1945, as the final date of the period for eligible sales of designated canned foods under the 1944 subsidy program. This terminal date was recently extended from April 30 through June 30, 1945. This extension was temporary pending legislation continuing to the Commodity Credit Corporation the authority to pay such subsidies.

The final date for filing applications for payment also has been extended to December 31, 1945, instead of June 30, 1945, as previously announced.

Canned foods, designated as eligible for subsidy, include canned green peas, green pea soup, snap beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, tomato juice, tomato soup, tomato catsup, tomato puree, tomato paste, tomato sauces, tomato juice used in canned mixed vegetable juices and tomato cocktail.

Eligible canners who make eligible sales after June 30, 1945, and wish to receive subsidy on account of such sales, should execute Amendment 4 to Form FDA 776, which incorporates the dates mentioned above.

Milton Eisenhower Appointed Special Assistant to Anderson

Milton S. Eisenhower, President of Kansas State College, has been appointed special assistant to Clinton P. Anderson who becomes Secretary of Agriculture on July 1. His principal job will be to reorganize the Department of Agriculture and his first task will be to bring within the Department the activities of the War Food Administration. Mr. Eisenhower, who is a brother of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, had 19 years of service with the Department prior to becoming President of Kansas State College, and is thoroughly familiar with its work.

New Canned Fruit Set-asides

The War Food Administration, through the issuance of Amendment 2 to War Food Order 22.8, effective June 23, increased the set-aside on canned apricots and reduced the set-aside on canned pineapple and pineapple juice. The changes, which were made in the specific reserves of these commodities, as compared with the previous set-aside percentages, are as follows: Canned apricots, from 46 to 58 per cent; canned pineapple, from 62 to 60 per cent; and canned pineapple juice, from 52 to 38 per cent.

The total reserves for these items are changed from 49 to 61 per cent for canned apricots; from 72 to 70 per cent for canned pineapple; and from 62 to 48 per cent for canned pineapple juice.

1944-45 Subsidy Program for Grapefruit Juice Announced

The War Food Administration on June 21 announced the details of its 1944-45 canned grapefruit juice subsidy offer. The program, which is similar to that in effect during the 1943-44 season, is designed to reimburse canners for average costs of grapefruit that are in excess of the grower prices used by the Office of Price Administration in establishing canners' civilian ceiling prices for canned grapefruit juice.

Payments are available to canners on eligible civilian sales of grapefruit juice made during the period November 10, 1944, to November 30, 1945, both dates inclusive. The rate of payment on such sales will be computed by the Commodity Credit Corporation for each individual canner on the basis of a weighted season average of the canner's average costs for grapefruit delivered to the plants during each month (or period established in the offer), or 103 per cent of the average delivered cost of grapefruit during such month to all canners within the area in which the canner's plants are located, whichever is lower. However, in no event will a fruit cost in excess of the following applicable delivered costs be used: Florida, \$43.27 per ton prior to Jan-

uary 1, 1945, and \$41.55 per ton on and after January 1, 1945; Texas, \$29.75 per ton for the entire season; and California-Arizona, \$28.00 per ton for the entire season.

Copies of the subsidy offer are being mailed to all canners of grapefruit juice. The Fruit and Vegetable Branch of the WFA's Office of Marketing Services will administer the program for CCC.

SNAP BEAN PLANTINGS

Preliminary estimates for 1945 show a reduction of about 3 per cent from 1944 in the plantings of snap beans for processing, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. However, the estimated acreage for 1945 is 88 per cent more than the 1934-43 average acreage.

The following table compares the preliminary estimated acreage for 1945 with the acreage planted in 1944, by States:

State	1944 Acres	1945 prelim. Acres
Maine.....	3,400	3,600
New York.....	18,800	20,700
Pennsylvania.....	6,600	6,300
Indiana.....	1,600	900
Michigan.....	8,700	6,800
Wisconsin.....	11,700	10,600
Delaware.....	1,900	2,000
Maryland.....	13,800	14,100
Virginia.....	5,600	5,700
North Carolina.....	5,200	5,600
South Carolina.....	4,800	5,300
Georgia.....	1,700	2,200
Florida.....	13,500	10,000
Tennessee.....	7,300	6,900
Mississippi.....	2,300	1,900
Arkansas.....	16,700	16,700
Louisiana.....	4,000	4,500
Oklahoma.....	10,000	9,800
Texas.....	8,200	7,000
Colorado.....	1,700	1,600
Utah.....	700	600
Washington.....	2,300	2,200
Oregon.....	4,600	4,500
California.....	1,140	1,200
Other States.....	6,400	6,700
Total.....	162,700	157,400

CUCUMBER ACREAGE

The preliminary estimate by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics on acreage planted to cucumbers for pickles is 115,200 acres, which is 7 per cent above 1944 plantings.

The largest percentage of change in acreage for 1945 is in Colorado, California, Oregon, and Washington, where plantings are about 28 per cent over the 1944 acreage. Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia show about 10 per cent more acreage planted for this season than last. In most of the remaining important States, increases are not so large, but are fairly uniformly distributed.

PEA CROP ESTIMATE

On June 15, the 1945 production of green peas for processing was indicated to be 443,630 tons, or about 17 per cent above the 1944 production, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The June 15 indicated yield was 1,730 pounds per acre compared with 1,739 pounds in 1944. The following table shows the indicated production in 1945 compared with the actual production in 1944, in shelled tons, by States:

State	Production	
	1944 Tons	1945 ind. Tons
Maine.....	4,350	4,400
New York.....	30,500	37,770
New Jersey.....	3,990	3,780
Pennsylvania.....	15,170	19,800
Ohio.....	4,210	5,350
Indiana.....	3,640	8,420
Illinois.....	12,310	16,330
Michigan.....	8,470	7,980
Wisconsin.....	114,400	115,420
Minnesota.....	18,480	35,420
Iowa.....	1,730	3,150
Maryland.....	10,650	9,920
Delaware.....	2,070	2,700
Virginia.....	1,600	2,090
Colorado.....	4,350	4,500
Utah.....	24,300	24,370
Washington.....	48,440	61,110
Oregon.....	46,220	59,640
California.....	4,330	4,650
Other States.....	11,800	17,740
Total.....	380,000	443,630

DAMAGE BY PEA APHID

Emergency surveys of insects and control requirements for the week ending June 16, issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. D. A. show that the pea aphid is causing serious losses to canning peas in the Toppenish district of the Yakima Valley. Some fields are being plowed under, on account of aphid damage, and replanted to corn. Pea weevil populations in the Yakima Valley are higher than in 1944, but control is being obtained by insecticide applications, principally rotenone.

In the Palouse area of Idaho and Washington, as of June 7, pea aphid populations are relatively low, ranging from approximately 3 to 6 aphids per sweep in sample pea fields of the Moscoe, Idaho-Pullman, Washington district. Dusting for pea weevil control has not begun in the Moscoe-Pullman district although the earliest planted peas are beginning to bloom. From present indications some dusting may be done during the week beginning June 11. As of June 11, peas in the Palouse area are just starting to bloom. Pea aphid populations are low and the pea weevil has emerged from hibernation in considerable numbers. As of June

12, slight increase has occurred in pea aphid numbers on peas.

Moderate to heavy infestations by pea aphid occur on peas in parts of New Jersey, Indiana, and Tennessee. In Marion, Morgan, Tipton and Miami Counties in Indiana dusting has been carried on for aphid control on about 300 acres of peas and perhaps 100 acres more will be dusted in the next few days, it is reported. From 1,200 to 1,500 acres should have been dusted, but many of the earliest planted fields were so damaged by the aphid that it did not pay to dust.

In DeKalb and Ogle Counties in Illinois, early varieties of peas which are blooming or about to bloom have an average of 25 to 30 pea aphids per sweep. Late varieties from 6 inches high to the pre-bloom stage have an average infestation of 10 to 25 per sweep. This is typical of the 10,000 acres of peas in the two counties.

In Columbia and Dodge Counties in Wisconsin the pea aphid infestation is increasing. About 350 acres of late (sweet) peas and 100 acres of early (Alaska) peas need dusting at once. The infestation in them ranges from 75 to 250 aphids per sweep. Aphid is gradually building up in late (sweet) peas in Dane County and constitutes a potential threat, especially in view of continued wet weather which makes dusting with ground machines impossible or difficult. Most early peas are virtually out of danger from pea aphid.

SWEET CORN PLANTINGS

The 1945 plantings of sweet corn for processing are estimated at 524,560 acres, which is about 1 per cent less than in 1944, but 27 per cent above the 1934-43 average, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The following table compares the estimated plantings in 1945 with the acreage planted in 1944, by States:

State	1944 Acres	1945 prelim. Acres
Maine.....	14,000	13,300
New Hampshire.....	450	460
Vermont.....	1,130	1,100
New York.....	28,500	26,500
Pennsylvania.....	15,200	13,500
Ohio.....	24,000	19,000
Indiana.....	46,000	32,600
Illinois.....	60,500	71,200
Michigan.....	5,800	5,800
Wisconsin.....	90,000	99,000
Minnesota.....	93,500	95,400
Iowa.....	55,000	57,200
Nebraska.....	2,700	3,300
Delaware.....	4,400	4,900
Maryland.....	47,000	47,000
Tennessee.....	2,800	1,800
Washington.....	12,600	11,300
Oregon.....	5,000	5,400
Other States.....	16,480	15,800
Total.....	531,360	524,560

OPA WILL PERMIT CANNERS TO RAISE MAXIMUM PRICES TO REFLECT CERTAIN INCREASES IN PRODUCTION COSTS

The announcement of the Office of Price Administration with respect to the reflection of certain cost increases in the pricing of the 1945 pack of canned fruits and vegetables was sent to member canners of the Association in a special bulletin mailed on June 16.

The cost increases that may be reflected, OPA said, will be:

1. Increases in cost of raw materials where such increases are recommended by the War Food Administration and approved by the Office of Economic Stabilization.

2. Cost increases due to increases in wage rates either approved by the National War Labor Board or permitted under the WLB's policy of allowing voluntary increases up to a wage rate of 50 cents per hour. The amount which may be attributed to increases in wage rates will be determined through use of a factor which OPA will include in its 1945 regulation at the beginning of the season. The processor may use the factor as a basis for adjusting his price if he has incurred a wage rate increase since the 1944 regulation was issued.

Increases in non-basic wage rates, the so-called "fringe" adjustments, will not be reflected in price increases.

OPA said these are significant changes in the policy as announced tentatively to the Planning Committee of the National Canners Association on February 4, and to the Canned Fruits and Vegetables Industry Advisory Committee on January 15, 1945.

As originally announced, the pricing policy required absorption of all cost increases that might have occurred since the 1944 ceilings for the industry were announced. This included absorption of increases in raw material and labor costs even though such increases were recommended by other government agencies.

The policy of absorption was tentatively adopted, OPA said, because it was believed present ceiling prices would permit some degree of absorption of increased costs and still not restrict maximum production. Upon receipt of final data it became evident that the margins provided were not sufficient to enable absorption without a hazard to production. OPA thereupon reversed its former recommendation to OES and has now secured the approval of William H. Davis, Economic Stabilization Director.

Examples of some of the types of increases that may be reflected, OPA pointed out, would be the increase in basic wage rates in the South from 40 to 50 cents per hour; increases of basic

wage rates in the Pacific Northwest granted in 1944, and the increase proposed in the grower price of red sour cherries which may be approved because of the short crop.

On the other hand, OPA explained, "fringe" wage adjustments, such as vacations with pay, night shift differentials, etc., will not be added to the ceilings.

Director Davis has instructed OPA to handle the increase covering wage rate increases by placing a factor in the regulation at the beginning of the season which the processor may use to adjust his price if he has incurred a wage rate increase since the 1944 regulation was issued. The mechanics of handling general problems in connection with the use of this factor and particular problems relating to various producing areas are now being worked out.

The pricing regulation carrying out this policy is expected to be issued shortly, according to OPA.

OPA Increases Grower Ceilings on Two Kinds of Strawberries

A differential of two cents a pound has been approved for sales to processors of Corvallis and Redheart strawberries grown in certain counties of Washington and Oregon, the Office of Price Administration announced June 19. This is the same differential that applies to sales of Ettersburg variety grown in the same areas.

The action, which was taken through the issuance of Amendment 14 to Maximum Price Regulation 425, effective June 20, establishes the ceiling price for sales of Ettersburg, Corvallis, and Redheart strawberries to processors at 17 cents a pound. The ceiling price for all other varieties of strawberries grown in those areas for sales to processors is 15 cents a pound.

The two-cent differential will apply to Corvallis and Redheart strawberries grown in the counties of Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Lewis and Skamania, and all counties west of these, in the State of Washington, and the counties of Hood River, Clackamas, Marion, Linn, and Lane, and counties west of these in Oregon.

Supple Heads Milk Research

Dr. Horace L. Supple has been appointed director of the research and educational program of the Evaporated Milk Association, according to an an-

nouncement by Dr. Frank E. Rice, executive secretary of the Association. Dr. Supple was formerly associated with the Research Division of the American Can Company, where he was engaged in conducting research in the fields of food preservation, packaging, and canning technology of food and non-food products.

Canned Tomato Juice Stocks

Civilian stocks of canned tomato juice, canned tomato cocktail, and mixtures containing 70 per cent or more tomato juice in canner's hands June 1, 1945, were 953,332 actual cases, equivalent to 1,075,000 cases basis No. 2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with June 1, 1944, civilian stocks of 1,075,000 cases of canned tomato juice and 647,000 cases of other canned vegetable juices and combinations, basis No. 2's, as reported by the Department of Commerce.

Civilian shipments of canned tomato juice, tomato cocktail, and mixtures containing 70 per cent or more tomato juice in May, 1945, were 517,424 actual cases, equivalent to 581,000 cases basis No. 2's. Shipments of canned tomato juice in May, 1944, were 636,000 cases basis No. 2's and shipments of other canned vegetable juices and combinations totaled 490,000 cases basis No. 2's, according to the Department of Commerce.

The table below lists only civilian stocks and shipments by actual cases for the periods indicated and is based on reports from canners who canned about 78 per cent of the 1944 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting:

	Stocks		Shipments	
	May 1	June 1	May	May
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
No. 300.....	488	487		1
No. 1 Tail.....	2,843	3,698		-835
No. 2.....	708,377	474,388	233,989	
No. 2 Cyl.....	5,162	2,661	2,501	
No. 3 Cyl.....	534,060	341,566	193,094	
No. 10.....	130,000	89,671	41,029	
Misc. Tin.....	2,745	1,908	840	
Glass.....	85,878	39,083	46,795	
Total.....	1,470,756	953,332	517,424	

War Expenditures Decreasing

War expenditures by the United States Government during the first five months of 1945 amounted to \$38,015,000,000, showing a decrease of 1.5 per cent as compared with \$38,583,000,000 during the corresponding period in 1944, according to figures compiled by the Treasury Department and released by the War Production Board. Total war expenditures by the Government since July 1, 1940, through May 31, 1945, amounted to \$282,500,000,000.

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CANADA REVISES THE REGULATIONS ON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES UNDER ITS MEAT AND CANNED FOODS ACT

List of the Standardized Containers and the Syrup Densities for Fruits Established

Notice has been given in the "Canada Gazette" of Order in Council No. 3190, dated May 3, 1945, revising the regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act respecting fruits and vegetables. Of particular interest to canners are the following provisions.

In Clause 15, a new list standardizing containers for canned fruits and vegetables was included after consultation with industry. This new list is practically the same as in Order No. A-1153, issued by the Controller of Metal Containers. It also provides that glass containers shall have the same fluid ounce content as metal containers. Following is the list of container specifications:

FRUITS	Canada size designation	Diameter, height
Applesauce, apricots, berries, cherries, crab-apples, fruits for salad, grapefruit, peaches, pears, pineapple, plums, prunes, rhubarb.....	20 fl. ozs. 28 " " 105 " "	307 x 409 401 x 411 603 x 700
Solid pack fruits, apples, pie fillers.....	105 fl. ozs. 20 fl. ozs.	603 x 700 307 x 409
Fruit and vegetable juices.....	48 " " 105 " "	401 x 411 404 x 700 603 x 700
Lemon juice only.....	6 fl. ozs.	202 x 308
VEGETABLES		
Beans (green, wax or lima), beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, corn (cream style and in brine), Macdoine or mixed vegetables, peas, potatoes, pumpkin, sauerkraut, spinach and other greens, succotash.....	20 fl. ozs. 20 " " 105 " "	307 x 409 401 x 411 603 x 700
Asparagus.....	12 fl. ozs. 20 " " 105 " "	211 x 409 307 x 409 603 x 700
Beans (asparagus style).....	20 fl. ozs. 10 fl. ozs.	307 x 409 211 x 409
Mushrooms.....	20 " " 28 " " 105 " "	307 x 409 401 x 411 603 x 700
Tomatoes.....	28 fl. ozs. 165 " " 14 fl. ozs.	401 x 411 603 x 700 300 x 400
Tomato paste.....	28 " " 105 " " 126 " "	401 x 411 603 x 700 603 x 812
Tomato pulp and puree.....	105 fl. ozs. 126 " "	603 x 700 603 x 812

In Clause 15(2) there is included, at the request of the frozen fruit and vegetable industry, a list of standard containers for frozen vegetables.

Clause 21(3)(a) and (b) specifies the density of syrup for canned or frozen fruits. Paragraph (a) states that the sugar strengths for canned or frozen fruits shall be:

FRUITS	Percentage of sugar
Rhubarb, canned.....	65
Loganberries.....	50
Apricots, sour cherries, fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, peaches, strawberries.....	45
Blackberries, boysenberries, crabapples, currants, gooseberries, lawtonberries, raspberries, thimbleberries.....	40
Pears, Bartlett and similar.....	35
Blueberries, sweet cherries, plums.....	30
Pears, Keiffer, Clapp and similar.....	25

Paragraph (b) states that frozen fruits may be packed in the following percentages of dry sugar:

FRUITS	Percentage of sugar
Cherries, red sour.....	30
Cherries (for remanufacturing purposes).....	10
Rhubarb.....	20
Strawberries.....	20 or 25

It is required that density of syrup or the percentage of dry sugar shall be shown on the label.

Clause 42 (2) (a) provides a redraft of the definition of tomato juice. In Canada tomato juice is packed by what is known as the "direct" and "indirect" methods. In the direct method hot steam is applied directly to the tomatoes before going into the pulping machine and this results in some dilution by reason of condensation, estimated at 4 to 6 per cent of water. Decision was made that this method cannot be continued after the war period. New equipment acquired will be for the purpose of manufacture by the indirect method whereby the tomatoes are heated in jacketed pipes or other equipment.

Clause 42 (11) (c) provides that the maximum copper content in tomato products shall be 50 p.p.m. of dry total solids.

Clauses 44 (5) and 51 (d) provide optional marking for both canned beans and peas, as "small," "medium," and "large," to replace, respectively, the now known nomenclature of 1 and 2, 3 and 4 and over.

Note is made in the announcement that no further copies of "Canada Gazette" are available, but the regulations will be printed in book form by the Department of Agriculture of Canada and distributed as soon as possible.

WFA Alcohol Order Is Amended

The War Food Administration has further amended WFO 69, removing dates, pineapples, prunes, and gooseberries from the list of fruits and berries restricted from use in the production of alcoholic products. Still remaining under the provisions of the

order are 19 other fruits and berries. Restrictions on the use of "vinegar stock" also were removed.

In conjunction with the latest amendment of WFO 69, a new Director's Order, WFO 69.3, also was issued, replacing WFO 69.1, as amended, and WFO 69.2, as amended. The new Director's order continues to permit the use of any apricots, plums, pears, and peaches below their U. S. No. 2 grades and of any apples below U. S. Utility grade in the production for sale of any product containing 7 per cent, or more, of alcohol, by volume, provided the fruits to be so released have been culled from a larger lot or lots of fruit which were sorted for market in fresh form or for processing. In addition, all elingstone peaches grown in California are released under the general authorization.

Because of the short supply of Concord grapes in prospect this season, the new Director's Order does not continue in effect the previous permissive use of Concord grapes in the production for sale of any product containing 7 per cent, or more, of alcohol, by volume.

Farm Labor Placements Listed

The Agricultural Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture made 640,941 placements during the first four months of 1945 in assisting farmers to solve the farm labor shortage. This is an increase of 52 per cent over the 422,209 placements made in the same period in 1944. During April, 1945, the total number of farm labor placements was 190,606 compared with 130,370 in 1944.

States in which the largest numbers of farm labor placements were made during the first four months of 1944 were: California, 145,117; Arkansas, 63,977; Texas, 56,263; Oklahoma, 44,918; Mississippi, 33,821; Arizona, 32,916; and Tennessee, 25,216.

Death Claims Maryland Canner

W. Lee Wheatley, aged 69, who until last year was a partner in the firm of W. L. Wheatley and Son at Clayton, Del., died from a heart attack at Federalsburg, Md., on June 20. He is survived by his wife, one son, W. Leslie Wheatley, and three brothers.

Mr. Wheatley had been engaged in the tomato canning business for 45 years, and for 33 years operated a plant at American Corners near Federalsburg. He was active in church and civic affairs and at the time of his death was vice-president elect of the Federalsburg Rotary Club.

WFA Canned Food Purchases Listed for Five-month Period

The cost of canned foods purchased by the War Food Administration for Lend-lease, Territorial emergency, Red Cross and other purposes during the period January 1 through May 31, 1945, totaled \$100,015,220. From a statement of these purchases, the following table has been compiled showing quantities and the f.o.b. cost of canned food products bought during the five-month period:

Products	Quantity	Cost
Cases	Dollars	
Canned fruits:		
Apples.....	2,286	9,028
Apricots (pie pack).....	42,728	179,637
Apricots (syrup pack).....	43,388	170,057
Peaches (pie pack).....	48,547	180,931
Peaches (syrup pack).....	15,151	64,806
Pears (syrup pack).....	29,888	174,066
Prunes.....	18,984	48,441
Canned fruit juices:		
Pineapple.....	5,000	5,000
Prepared lime.....	50,000	50,000
Canned vegetables:		
Beans, green.....	60,893	184,878
Beets.....	249,309	583,121
Carrots.....	248,545	523,716
Peas.....	109,737	307,699
Potatoes, white.....	252,422	747,755
Sauerkraut.....	5,300	16,536
Soybeans.....	100,000	171,200
Tomato paste.....	286,648	1,559,532
Tomatoes.....	18,492	54,972
Canned fish:		
Flaked fish.....	3,535	48,058
Herring.....	13,962	80,181
Mackerel.....	101,130	518,413
Pilchards.....	548,331	2,117,567
Salmon.....	400,764	4,101,098
Sardines.....	186,948	801,454
Squid.....	307,500	1,491,375
Tuna and tuna-like fish.....	11,141	119,647
Miscellaneous:		
Chow-chow.....	20,800	129,813
Pickles.....	15,220	85,901
Relish.....	8,302	51,821
Milk:		
Condensed.....	1,322,220	8,575,354
Evaporated.....	5,230,579	21,446,016
Canned meats:		
Beef.....	37,846,785	13,872,061
Meat food products and rations.....	488,014	81,459
Pork.....	107,890,699	30,088,363
Vienna sausage and potted meat.....	3,000,024	1,273,343
Concentrated juices:		
Orange.....	197,934	1,101,947

Food Situation in France

Preliminary estimates of French home-grown food supplies, presented in a special report by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, indicate that without imports in 1945 consumers would have per capita, in comparison with prewar quantities, only 36 per cent as much fats and oils, 43 per cent as much sugar, 55 per cent as much fluid milk, 71 per cent as much meat and fish, and 84 per cent as much food grains.

Inadequate production facilities will hamper full output in 1945, the report states, and one of the greatest impediments to both production and distribution is the shortage of coal. In terms of tonnage, the greatest need for imports will be in bread grains and oilseeds, but sugar, meat, and dairy products are also needed in considerable quantity.

WFA Announces Details for Its Pickle Purchase Program

The War Food Administration has announced that it contemplates purchases of the following quantities and varieties of pickles, and that offers for the sale of these items may now be submitted:

Mixed sweet pickles, English type (of the English Pan-Yan, Military, and Branston type)—7,400 dozen 12-oz. bottles; sour mixed pickles, English type in vinegar—6,150 dozen 16-oz. bottles, 3,700 dozen 32-oz. bottles, 1,500 1-gallon jars; sour Piccalilli (chow-chow)—6,000 dozen 16-oz. jars, 3,750 dozen 32-oz. jars, 1,500 1-gallon jars; and sour brown or white onions in white vinegar—1,200 dozen 32-oz. jars.

Offers must be submitted on Offer Form PBO-523 in an original and three signed copies and must be received by the Contract Development Section, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Commodity Credit Corporation, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., not later than 5 p.m., e.w.t., June 25. Delivery is desired at the earliest possible date.

Insecticide Allocation Periods

To save paper work, the War Production Board has amended Schedule 48 (pyrethrum) and Schedule 49 (rotenone) to Order M-300, the general chemicals allocation order, changing the allocation period from a month to a quarter and eliminating the need for consumers' (insecticide manufacturers) applications. No other changes in allocation procedure are involved in the action, WPB said.

Formerly, consumers were required to apply on Form WPB-2945, and producers submitted Form WPB-2946. In accordance with the amended schedules, consumers submit end-use certificates with their order to the producers, while producers file Form WPB-2947. WPB emphasized that this paper-saving procedure is no indication that greater quantities of pyrethrum or rotenone are available.

Permitted agricultural uses of pyrethrum for 1945 are discussed on page 8608 of the INFORMATION LETTER for

April 28 and agricultural and commercial uses for rotenone on page 8554 of the LETTER for March 17.

Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Stocks Held in Cold Storage

Stocks of frozen fruits in cold storage on June 1, 1945, totaled 160,665,000 pounds against 168,871,000 pounds on May 1, 1945, and 116,930,000 pounds on June 1, 1944, according to the War Food Administration. Frozen vegetable stocks on June 1, 1945, were 77,689,000 pounds against 84,120,000 on May 1, 1945, and 98,910,000 on June 1, 1944. The following table furnishes details by commodities:

Products	June 1, 1944	May 1, 1945	June 1, 1945
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
FROZEN FRUITS			
Apples.....	1,000	44,765	40,540
Blackberries.....	2,648	4,336	3,817
Cherries.....	6,189	13,599	10,369
Young, Logan, Boy-sen.....	1,612	3,904	3,098
Raspberries.....	6,415	6,140	4,786
Strawberries.....	19,373	12,681	22,023
Grapes.....	8,671	6,975	6,975
Plums and prunes.....	6,394	5,185	5,185
Peaches.....	15,468	11,866	11,866
Fruit juices and purees.....	12,171	13,041	13,041
All other fruits.....	80,693	40,752	38,965
Total.....	116,930	168,871	160,665
FROZEN VEGETABLES			
Asparagus.....	5,303	3,763	8,774
Beans, lima.....	3,761	5,054	3,979
Beans, snap.....	6,216	6,187	4,462
Broccoli.....	3,091	5,153	4,041
Cauliflower.....	2,096	1,651	1,651
Corn, sweet.....	5,708	8,888	6,824
Peas, green.....	14,956	13,657	8,943
Spinach.....	10,404	12,178	14,007
Brussels sprouts.....	1,936	1,668	1,668
Pumpkin and squash.....	4,966	4,714	4,714
Baked beans.....	1,720	1,274	1,274
Vegetable purees.....	524	527	527
All other vegetables.....	49,471	17,998	16,825
Total.....	98,910	84,120	77,689

Dry Bean Ceilings Increased

F. o. b. shipping-point ceilings on white marrow and white kidney beans have been increased \$1 and \$1.40 per hundred pounds, respectively, the Office of Price Administration announced June 21. The new f. o. b. shipping-point ceilings, effective June 26, through the issuance of Amendment 9 to Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 270, are per hundred pounds:

Marrow beans (not including red marrow):	
U. S. Choice, hand picked.....	\$8.80
U. S. No. 1.....	8.40
U. S. No. 2.....	8.25
U. S. No. 3 and lower.....	8.00
White kidney beans:	
U. S. Choice, hand picked.....	\$9.60
U. S. No. 1.....	9.50
U. S. No. 2.....	9.35
U. S. No. 3 and lower.....	9.10

TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT GIVEN SENATE APPROVAL

House Accepts Jenkins Amendment to Emergency Price Control Act

After a week of debate, the Senate on Wednesday, by a vote of 54 to 21, approved the House-passed bill (H. R. 3240) extending the life of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act three years, or to June 12, 1948, and gave the President authority to increase or reduce by 50 per cent the rates in effect on January 1, 1945.

The Senate rejected one amendment after another, including the amendment proposed by the Senate Finance Committee, which would have eliminated the authorization to make further tariff concessions.

Amendments proposed by six Senators were voted down by decisive votes. The amendments included a proposal by Senator O'Mahoney providing for Congressional review and approval of all trade agreements; a proposal by Senator Shipstead to add casein or lactarene, wools and mohair to the list of agricultural products on which tariff rates may not be reduced; a proposal by Senator O'Daniel to require Senate ratification of the treaties by a two-thirds vote; one by Senator Robertson to set up a mandatory quota arrangement on wool and tool textiles similar to those now in operation on Cuban tobacco and on cotton, and crude petroleum; another by Senator McFarland prohibiting reduction of rates on raw materials when the domestic price is below parity; and a final proposal by Senator McClellan requiring Senate ratification of trade agreements by a majority vote.

While the Senate completed action on the Reciprocal Trade Agreements bill, the House Banking and Currency Committee reported out late Tuesday H. J. Res. 10 extending the life of the Emergency Price Control Act, and obtained a special rule from the House Rules Committee on the same day permitting the two days of debate on the floor of the House, which began on Wednesday.

As the Letter went to press, the House voted to accept the Jenkins amendment to the OPA extension bill. The Jenkins proposal would center all food control, both rationing and pricing, in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. The House is expected to pass the measure on Saturday without further amendments.

Meanwhile the Interior Appropriations bill (H. R. 3024) which includes funds for a number of new projects under the Fish and Wildlife Service was sent to conference by the Senate on Monday and by the House on Tuesday.

Congress was advised this week that President Truman has signed the bill (H. R. 1804) extending for another three years the Act under which the Haida and Tlingit Indian tribes in Alaska may file claims.

Continuance of governmental controls, through the Foreign Economic Administration, over exports for another year to July 1, 1946, was approved by the House on Tuesday when the bill (H. R. 2044) was passed by a unanimous vote.

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported out the bill (H. R. 3368) providing funds for 16 of the war agencies. This bill does not include funds of the Office of Price Administration as the OPA legislation is still pending in the House.

The House appointed conferees on Tuesday on the bill (S. 807) providing for pay increases and ceilings on the number of persons employed by the Federal agencies.

The Senate on Thursday confirmed by a vote of 56 to 6 the nomination of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard to be Rural Electrification Administrator. The REA is under the Department of Agriculture, but the Senate has passed a bill to make it an independent agency. The bill is now before the House.

A permanent program of scientific research in the interest of national security is proposed in a bill (H. R. 3440) which passed the House on Tuesday. Under its provisions, a research board will be established composed of representatives of the Army and the Navy and civilians of outstanding accomplishments, and the work will be done under the National Academy of Sciences under a fund of \$8,000,000.

Senators Ball, Burton, and Hatch have jointly sponsored a bill (S. 1171) which would set up a Federal Labor Relations Board consisting of five members to succeed the present National Labor Relations Board and to have charge of all Federal conciliation and mediation services in connection with labor disputes. The proposed legislation would amend the Wagner Act so as to cover unfair policies by either employers or employees. Arbitration of labor disputes would be made compulsory in all cases affecting public health, safety, and welfare. The bill would set up a non-fair-labor practice board to insure compliance with proposed revisions of the Wagner Act.

Association Committees

The personnel of the Association's committees for 1945 was published in the INFORMATION LETTER for May 12. Since that time some changes have been made at the request of appointees and some inadvertent omissions and errors in the published list have been corrected. The corrected list appears on pages 8670 and 8671.

WFA Requires Total Set-aside of 1945 Red Sour Cherry Pack

Because the prospective production of red sour cherries is below average, the War Food Administration on June 19 issued War Food Order 133, requiring a 100 per cent set-aside of all hot packed and frozen cherries processed in 1945. The order became effective June 20. In addition to requiring processors to hold all of their 1945 packs for sale to government agencies, WFO 133 restricts the commercial processing of red sour cherries to hot packing and freezing.

The order also limits the amount a processor in any State except New York may freeze to 25 per cent of the frozen quantity he processed in 1944. In New York a processor may freeze up to 50 per cent of his 1944 frozen quantity. The higher percentage was made applicable to New York State in view of the restrictions on the freezing of New York cherries in the base year (1944), under War Food Order 107. The order further provides that no processor shall freeze red sour cherries in packages of less than 30 pounds net weight.

Records and reports are required to be filed with the Order Administrator, WFO 133, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Office of Marketing Services, Washington 25, D. C.

Because WFO 133 provides for the set aside of processed red sour cherries, WFO 22.8 has been amended deleting provisions concerning the canned pack of red sour cherries.

1944 Strawberry Production

Total 1945 United States production of strawberries as indicated on June 1 will be 5,762,000 crates, including strawberries used for processing, as compared with the 1944 production of 5,071,000 crates and the 1934-43 average of 10,829,000 crates, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. This is about 11 per cent higher than 1944 but 47 per cent less than the 10-year average.